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Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

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THE UNEXPECTED SON.

One Summer afternoon, Mr. Malcom Anderson arrived with his family at his native town. Putting up at the little inn, he proceeded to dress himself in a suit of sailor's clothes, and then walked out alone. By a by-path he well knew, and then thro' a shady lane, dear to his young, hazel-nuting days, all strangely unchanged, he approached his mother's cottage. He stopped for a moment on the lawn outside, to curb down the heart that was bounding to meet that mother, and to clear his eyes of a sudden mist of happy tears. Through the open window he caught a glimpse of her, sitting alone at her spinning wheel, as in old time. But alas, how changed! Bowed was the dear form, once so erect, and dimmed the eyes, once so full of tender brightness, like dew stained violets. But the voice, with which she was crooning softly to herself, was still sweet, and there was on her cheek the same lovely peach-bloom of twenty year ago.

At length he knocked, and the dear remembered voice called to him in the simple old fashioned way—"*Coom ben!*" (come in.) The widow rose at the sight of a stranger, and courteously offered him a chair. Thanking her in an assumed voice, somewhat gruff, he sank down, as though wearied, saying that he was a way-farer, strange to the country, and asking the way to the next town. The twilight favored him in his little ruse; he saw that she did not recognize him, even as one she had ever seen. But, after giving him the information he desired, she asked him if he was a Scotchman by birth. "Yes, madam," he replied; "but I have been away in foreign parts many years. I doubt if my mother would know me now, though she was very fond of me before I went to sea."

"Ah, mon! it's little ye ken about mithers, gin ye think sae. I can tell ye there is na mortal memory like theirs," the widow somewhat warmly replied; then added—"And where hae ye been for sae lang a time, that ye hae lost a' the Scotch fra your speech!"

"In India—in Calcutta, madam."

"Ah, then, it's likely ye ken something o' my son, Mr. Malcom Anderson."

"Anderson," repeated the visitor, as though striving to remember. "There be many of that name in Calcutta; but is your son a rich merchant, and a man about my size and age, with something such a figure head?"

"My son is a rich merchant," replied the widow, proudly, "but he is younger than you by many a year, and begging your pardon, sir, far bonnier. He is tall and straight, wi' hands and feet like a lassie's; he had brown and curling hair, sae thick and glossy! and cheeks like the rose, and a brow like the snaw, and the blue een, wi' a glint in them, like the light of the evening star! Na, na, ye are not like my Malcom, though ye are a guid enough body, I dinna doubt, and a decent woman's son."

Here the masquerading merchant, considerably taken down, made a movement as though to leave, but the hospitable dame stayed him, saying: "Gin ye hae travelled a' the way fra India, ye maun be tired and hungry. Bide a bit, and eat and drink wi' us. Margery! come down, and let us set on the supper!"

The two women soon provided quite a tempting repast, and they all three sat down to it—Mrs. Anderson reverently asking a blessing. But the merchant could not eat. He was only hungry for his mother's kisses—only thirsty for her joyful recognition; yet he could not bring himself to say to her—"I am your son." He asked himself, half grieved, half amused—"Where are the unerring, natural instincts I have read about in poetry and novels!"

His hostess seeing he did not eat, kindly asked if he could suggest anything he would be likely to relish. "I thank you, madam," he answered; "it does seem to me that I should like some oat-meal porridge, such as my mother used to make, if it be that you have any."

"Porridge!" repeated the widow. "Ah ye mean parritch. Yes, we hae a little left fra our dinner. Gie it to him, Margery. But, mon, it is could."

"Never mind; I know I shall like it," he rejoined, taking the bowl, and beginning to stir the porridge with a spoon. As he did so, Mrs. Anderson gave a slight start, and bent eagerly towards him. Then she sank back in her chair with a sigh, saying, in answer to his questioning look—

"Ye minded me o' my Malcom, then—just in that way he used to stir his porritch—gieing it a whirl and a flirt. Ah! gin' ye were my Malcom, my poor laddie!"

"Weel, then, gin I were your Malcom," said the merchant, speaking for the first time in the Scottish dialect, and in his own voice: "or gin your braw young Malcom was as brown, and bald, and gray, and bent, and old, as I am, could you welcome him to your arms, and love him as in the dear auld lang syne? Could you, mither?"

All through this touching little speech, the widow's eyes had been glistening, and her breath came fast; but at the word "*mither*," she sprang up with a glad cry, and tottering to her son, fell almost fainting on his breast. He kissed her again and again—kissed her brow, and her lips, and her hands, while the big tears slid down his bronzed cheeks; while she clung about his neck and called him by all the dear old pet names, and tried to see in him all the dear old young looks. By and by, they came back—or the ghost of them came back. The form in her embrace grew comelier; love and joy gave to it a second youth, stately and gracious; the first she then and there buried deep in her heart—a sweet, beautiful, peculiar memory. It was a moment of solemn renunciation, in which she gave up the fond maternal illusion she had cherished so long. Then looking up steadily into the face of the middle aged man, who had taken its place, she asked: "Where hae ye left the wife and bairns?"

"At the inn, mother. Have you room for us all at the cottage?"

"Indeed, I have—twa good spare rooms, wi' large closets, weel stocked wi' linen I hae been spinning or weaving a' these lang years for ye baith, and the weans."

"Well, mother, dear, now you must rest," rejoined the merchant, tenderly.

"Na, na, I dinna care to rest till ye lay me down to tak' my lang rest. There'll be time enough between that day and the resurrection, to fauld my hands in idleness. Now, 'twould be unce irksome. But go, my son, and bring me the wife—I hope I shall like her; and the bairns—I hope they will like me."

I have only to say, that both the good woman's hopes were realized. A very happy family knelt down in prayer that night, and many a night after, in the widow's cottage, whose climbling roses and woodbines were but outward signs and types of the sweetness and blessedness of the love and peace within. *Little Pilgrim.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

It was mentioned in our Washington correspondence of a day or two since that the librarian of Congress has caused to be placed in the rotunda of the capitol a statue of Alexander Hamilton, of heroic size, executed in Italy by Horatio Stone, of Washington, under an order of Congress.

As one of the eminent statesmen, jurists and soldiers whom the American revolution produced, not inferior in versatility of genius to any other of the public men of that time, Alexander Hamilton deserves to have a prominent place in any collection of statues commemorating the leading spirits of the revolution. Whether in camp or council, whether with pen or with tongue, whether at the bar, holding the judges captive by the power of logic, and the juries by the magic of his eloquence, or as a financier, in the language of Webster, "smiting the rock of public credit and causing streams of revenue to flow forth," he was equally admirable; and, in the combination of these gifts, unsurpassed. Alexander Hamilton, as is well known, was a native of the West Indies, his father a Scotchman and his mother of French Huguenot, descent. He was somewhat over fifteen when he first removed to New York, where he received his collegiate education. Public attention was drawn to him by a speech which he delibered at a meeting held in New York, July 6, 1774, connected with the selection of delegates to the proposed Continental Congress. He was only seventeen when he made the speech that brought him into public notice, and only nineteen when he was commissioned as captain of artillery.

Between that period and his early death at the age of forty-seven, by the hands of Burr, he had led a career second in distinction to few Americans of that era. It was a weakness of Hamilton that he should have permitted such a life as his to end by a practice which he emphatically condemned, and by which he had lost his eldest son, a youth of twenty, in a political duel some two years before. Yet it deserves to be remembered that it was in his character as a public man that he accepted the challenge of Burr, in his own statement of his motives saying that "the ability to be in future useful, whether in resisting mischief or affecting good in those crises of our public affairs which seem likely to happen, would probably be inseparable from a conformity with prejudice in this particular."

In the present tendency towards consolidation of power in the general government, the mind naturally recurs to Alexander Hamilton as a man who went farthest among the framers of the constitution for a strong national government. And certainly if that were to be the goal at which, by devious and bloody ways, we were at last to arrive, it would have saved the country long years of sectional struggles, ending in civil war, if it had been so "nominated in the bond." There were two prominent projects before the convention which framed the constitution, one known as the Virginia plan, which was the basis of the constitution actually adopted, and the other the New Jersey plan, being only the then existing confederation, amended in a few particulars. General Hamilton prepared the Virginia plan, though he did not consider that it was stringent enough to secure the object in view. A written sketch which he offered to the convention, not with an idea that it could be adopted, but as indicating such a frame of government as he would prefer, included "an Assembly to be elected by the people for three years, a Senate to be chosen by electors chosen by the people, to hold office during good behaviour, and a Governor chosen also for good behaviour by electors. The Governor was to have an absolute negative on all laws, and the appointment of all officers, subject to the approval of the Senate. The Governors of the States were to be appointed by the general government, and were to have a negative on all State laws. The power of declaring war and of ratifying treaties was to be invested in the Senate." Mr. Hamilton argued that it was necessary to establish a national government so powerful and influential as to create an interest in its support strong enough to counterbalance the State governments and to reduce them to subordinate importance. If he could rise from the dead he would be astonished, as well as most of his cotemporaries, to see how that object has been accomplished without any of the complicated machinery for the purpose which he had devised. As but few powers were confided to the general government, and the great mass of those powers by which the citizen is brought into contact with the government was reserved to the States, and as it was natural that more interest should be manifested in home affairs than those of a general character, few could anticipate that, in the practical workings of our system, the brilliant prizes of federal office would attract all eyes to the general government as to the central sun from which the other portions of the planetary system were to derive light and warmth; that presidential contests would carry with them all others—State, and even county; that the few enumerated powers conferred upon the general government would be so strained by forced constructions of the constitution as to make it almost a new instrument, and powers assumed, as of late years, in open defiance of it, that the State governments would in the end be more than counterbalanced, and reduced to subordinate importance. It is certainly in keeping with the change which has come over us to give prominence to a memorial of the great patron in our early history of a strong government, although it ought to be remembered that he sought that end by an organic law, and not by indirection and usurpation.

ARREST OF CONSUMPTION.

There is no malady which causes so large a mortality as consumption. Statistics show that, throughout the civilized world, an average of one death in six, every sixth in the lists of mortality, may be attributed to its agency. Though our own city shows a smaller average from this scourge, yet it is computed that even here it is the cause of one death in every seven or eight. It was formerly considered an incurable disease, and was often left hopelessly to run its fatal course unchecked; but modern investigation and science have proved that the tubercular deposit, to which all its dread results may be traced, will frequently diminish under suitable treatment. This is further proved by post mortem examinations, where death has occurred from other causes, in which the lungs, scarred and puckered, attested the healthy closing of two and even three large tubercular cavities. Few are aware how much the prevention and even cure of this dread disease depends upon their own efforts. An eminent American physician has recently declared that, with proper precautions, by any one in health, consumption will be well nigh an impossibility, even though hereditary influences may predispose him to it, and that even those who are already under its grasp may have hope of arresting its ravages. The plain and simple principle, which in this case is the essence of all wise treatment, is to raise the physical system to the highest possible vigor. In company with this, one of the best curatives and preventives is to expand and strengthen the lungs themselves by deep inspirations or breathing in of pure air. These inspirations should be made slowly as possible through a small tube, or with the mouth nearly closed, and with the shoulders thrown back and downwards. When the lungs or chest are filled, the air should be as slowly and gradually breathed out. By continual practice it will be found easy to take long and deep inspirations, and the chest itself will become permanently expanded, so as to give the lungs fuller play. Where strength has begun to decline, of course the efforts must be proportionately milder. As the air at first enters the lower part of the lungs, it only fills the apex after a long and sustained effort, and hence the necessity of making the inspiration as slow as possible. Six times a day in the open air is not too much for this exercise. Indeed, the great advantage of mild or dry climates to consumptives is the possibility of passing so much of the time out of doors. Much is justly said of the pure and bracing air of Minnesota, but those who go there for lung diseases should remember that only as they breathe the pure outside air habitually can it prove beneficial. A lady with tubercular deposits and severe cough went there some time since, and a month spent in the ordinary way brought her no improvement. She then joined a camping party of ladies and gentlemen, who started in an open wagon, and slept in tents at night. After three days' exposure to this open air she manifestly improved, and though frequently exposed in the evening, took no cold. The continuance of this mode of life restored her health and so strengthened her constitution that in two months she could sleep with impunity while the air was blowing freely across her. Many similar, and even more remarkable instances took place among the young men of our army in the late war, many of whom enlisted against the advice of their friends, and returned with greatly improved physical constitutions. The exercise thus induced is most essential to the desired end.

Abundance of nutritious and wholesome food, including fatty articles, is essential

in the arrest of consumption. Most of those who have such tendencies reject fat meat, but the place may be supplied with butter, milk or cream. Restriction in diet in these cases is highly injurious. The dress is also a matter bearing strongly on the health of the lungs. Woolen fabrics worn next to the skin, and warm covering for the extremities, are all important. So also is the shape of the garment, which should allow full play to the muscles. Relief from care and anxiety, as far as it can be secured, is important; but even where this is impossible, attention to the other requisites, so simple as to be within the power of every intelligent person, will in many cases prevent, and in most incipient cases arrest the progress of this most distressing of all maladies.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1868.

All those indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Our necessities require it, and our advanced age admonishes us of the propriety of settling up our affairs.

THE CAROLINA FARMER for December is received. It is devoted to the Agricultural interest of the Carolinas, and judging from the two numbers received, promises to be a valuable work in many particulars to farmers and all who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is published monthly, by W. H. Bernard, Wilmington, N. C. Price $2 per annum.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

A joint resolution was passed, for the appointment of a committee of five on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate, to investigate the charge that certain members had been influenced in their votes by bribes; the committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

On Friday, Mr. Winstead was elected President of the Senate pro tem. Lieut. Gov. Caldwell having desired permission of absence for a short time.

A bill to prohibit hunting on the Sabbath, introduced by Mr. Parker, produced quite a long discussion on Saturday. The bill provides that any person, or persons, who shall be known to hunt in this State on the Sabbath, with a dog or dogs, or shall be found off of their premises, on the Sabbath, having with him or them a shot gun, rifle or pistol, shall be subject to indictment, and, upon conviction, shall pay a fine not to exceed fifty dollars—two-thirds of such fine to inure to the benefit of the free public schools in the county, of which such parties are residents; the remainder to go to the informant.

The bill passed its several readings, with a proviso that the act shall not apply to any person violating it in defence of his own property.

The Legislature has passed a concurrent resolution of the two Houses to take a recess from December 21st inst. to January 4th, 1869.

CONGRESS.

The two Houses of Congress assembled on Monday last. In the House one hundred and sixty-four members were present. Several new members were sworn in.

Some half dozen bills and amendments to the Constitution, providing for the regulation of voters and naturalization in all the States, were presented and referred, and half a dozen financial bills.

The correspondence with Johnson, referring to the Alabama claims, was called for, and a resolution censuring Hon. Reverdy Johnson and demanding his recall was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

The committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the message would be transmitted at one o'clock on Wednesday.

The committee on Reconstruction was directed to examine into the Georgia affairs, with power to send for persons and papers.

A memorial from the Georgia Legislature was presented, asking the removal of disabilities from all citizens. Referred to the Reconstruction committee.

The same committee was directed to inquire into the condition of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, and report what legislation is necessary to support life, liberty and property.

Madison, Ind., Nov. 5.—Immediately after the collision between the mail boats America and United States, the petroleum on the United States was fired and in thirty seconds the United States was in flames from stem to stern. It is supposed eighty persons were lost including forty women. The America lost no passengers. The America was upward and the United States downward bound. The accident occurred at half past 11 o'clock last night. The boats departed from their respective Landings at noon Friday.

MODERN ASTRONOMY.

Observations demonstrate that the star Sirius is receding from our earth at the rate of 40 miles in a second of time, or 2,400 miles in a minute. In other words, a pace equal to that between Philadelphia and New Orleans is passed over in a single minute, and 144,000 miles of progress are made in every hour. When we reflect that this recession has been going on for ages, and yet that Sirius presents to us the same apparent magnitude, we are enabled to form some faint idea of the enormous size of this huge sun—of the almost inconceivable velocity with which the stellar bodies are flying through space, and of the immeasurable extent of that great universe which affords a field for such magnificent movements.

If our own solar system, with its great central orb, the sun, and its attendant planets, were all the celestial phenomena discernible by the eye of man, the group would be a glorious subject of contemplation. The immense orbits of our planets around the central orb, with their astonishing regularity and unvarying accuracy, should of themselves attract the intensest curiosity and admiration. But when beyond this vast magnitude and complexity we may observe in the far ether the stellar system, with myriads of suns, each one of which, in all probability, has a congerie of worlds around it invisible to us, the stupendous spectacle almost confounds our comprehension.

But even this vastness and profusion of celestial phenomena constitute only the threshold to that infinity of splendid suns which stud the outer domain of the great universe; for there is the Milky Way, once misunderstood and underrated as a mere nebulosity, exalted by the superior power of Lord Ross's telescope into a system of brilliant suns, too vast and grand to be fully comprehended by man. But when we learn that that telescope, applied to only a limited section of the Milky Way, brought within the scope of human vision more than eighty thousand suns, we may be aided a little in our search after infinity. That far beyond even this brilliant ring of suns there stretch out into the unfathomed abysses of space, on every side of us, for ever and for ever, with no possible limitation, other and vaster systems even than these, what reasonable man can doubt? A limitless void beyond what is visible to us would seem to be but an unmeaning blank in the creation, and is moreover, inconsistent with astronomical observations. With every gain in the way of telescopic improvement, the heavens are sounded more deeply, and new suns are brought into view; and it has been fairly supposed that if improvement in telescopic capacity could go on continually increasing, the whole firmament might be resolved into one unbroken canopy of flame and light.

To men unaccustomed to lift their eyes to the starry worlds around them, such language might appear extravagant. But the scientific astronomer so fortifies his hypotheses by proofs so tenable even to the simplest understanding that it is difficult to resist the sublimest of his impressions. He calculates for us to the nicety of minutes and seconds the eclipse and occultations occurring in our solar system, so that the most simple observer, through a piece of smoked glass, may verify the skillful prognostic. Being thus assured that the astronomer is a dealer in sober verities, we may well afford to trust him further, and to receive as nearly accurate those interesting maps of the moon, with its conical mountains, and of Mars, with his curious intermixture of oceans with the dry land which so markedly distinguish its surface. We may well grant credence, also, to the patient observations of science, when we are assured that in addition to the marvellous evolutions within our solar system, each of which is an astounding spectacle, the entire system, sun and planets, are moving at the rate of one hundred and fifty million miles per annum in a vast orbit or a direct flight towards one of the suns which constitutes the Pleiades.

What other and vaster movements there may be in the great cycle of infinity comprehended in the phrase illimitable space, who can venture to say? But in what is already demonstrated to exist in the starry domain which nightly meets our upturned gaze, there is surely enough to excite emotions of wonder, admiration and curiosity.

Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

At the late session of the Superior Court of Greene county, Joshua Lovick, white, was convicted of the murder of Miss Lucy Brown, an old lady of that county, about one year ago. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 18th inst.

Corn sells in Denton, Texas, for ten cents a bushel.

THE DOG NUISANCE.

The value of sheep killed by dogs in the United States for 1866 is estimated by the Commissioner of Agriculture at two millions of dollars. The subsistence of the whole number of dogs in all the States is estimated by him to cost annually fifty millions of dollars.

These are startling figures to an overtaxed community, and should command the attention of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Fifty-two millions per annum lost by dogs, to say nothing of the frightful deaths from hydrophobia which they occasionally! We say lost, for, with the exception of a very few terriers, sheep-dogs, pointers and hounds, they furnish little in the way of set-off to the enormous charge resulting from the depredations and consumption of food. Not five in a hundred are of any value. The efficiency of the watch-dog is rendered of little avail against professional burglars who use chloroform or strychnine when a regular job presents itself, which they administer even when a door is interposed between the burglar and the more respectable animal.

Five hundred thousand sheep are annually killed, amounting in value to two millions of dollars, and the number annually injured is three hundred thousand, at an estimated loss of six hundred thousand dollars, and this wholly by dogs.

The mere statement of these astounding facts, and that fifty millions of dollars are required to feed the five million dogs within the limits of the United States, would seem to be sufficient to call upon Congress—which brings everything useful to mankind within the vortex of taxation, to afford some immediate and effectual remedy, and we submit that the time is now propitious for this effort when a fondness for fox-hunting will readily be yielded to demands for food and for that species of agriculture which will speedily enrich overworked fields, and furnish, in the same instrumentality, a means of clothing our own population. So far from the movement being unpopular, it will be hailed with delight in the great wool-growing States, and by all the Southern States which have the benefit of mountain ranges, and particularly, also, by the western part of our continent, whose interest as wool-growers will be promoted by the tax. "The Southern and frontier States (says the Commissioner) show greater losses in proportion to extent of flocks than more central regions. The reason is plain—there are more dogs under fewer safeguards. In many of these localities wool-growing is attempted and abandoned for the sole reason of these unchecked ravages."

The dog is accounted the friend of man. The St. Bernard is a noble animal, and frequently saves human life, and constitutes an exception, but the details of the ravages of the common dogs among sheep—the better friend of men—proves this to be otherwise. The instincts of the sheep inform them that the dog is a natural enemy. He is so not merely for food, but for malicious mischief, as having once tasted blood, he will kill large flocks at a single raid. One is the consumer to the tune of over fifty millions of dollars per annum, the other a producer to the extent of uncounted millions. *&c.*

Rev. Henry Hardie.—We are pained to hear of the death of this gentleman, which sad event occurred at Mount Jackson, Va., the home of his father-in-law, on the 23rd ult. Mr. Hardie was in the 46th year of his age, and had lived a life of great usefulness. Few men were better informed as to the material and industrial resources of North Carolina, and none had more to make the world acquainted with them. As a correspondent for the Sentinel, and other papers, over the signature of "Itinerant," he portrayed graphically the capabilities of the State, and had in contemplation, at the time of his death, a book embodying the results of his investigations, which would have proven highly valuable. Mr. Hardie was an excellent Christian gentleman, and we deplore his untimely death.

Raleigh Sentinel.

The Short Days.—The shortest afternoon, or one of the twelve shortest, will be that of Wednesday, December 2. The sun will then set at 4 28, and the almanac records it at precisely that second for the succeeding twelve days, or until the 14th of December, when the afternoons begin to lengthen. But the mornings will be 24 minutes shorter, the sun rising to-day at 7.06, on the 31st December at 7.30, and continue to rise at that time till January 8. The shortest dry, from sunrise to sunset, occurs December 21.

The divorces in Vermont for five years have numbered one to every twenty marriages.

Commercial Opinion on Mr. Johnson's Diplomacy.—The following is gratifying evidence, from sources other than political, of the conciliatory and healthful influence exerted by Hon. Reverdy Johnson in the discharge of the responsible duties of his mission. Departing from the red tape routine of diplomatic precedent, he has struck boldly out upon the untried agencies in that field of good feeling and common sense which are, after all, the most effectual means of solving personal, sectional or national difficulties. So unusual was it for an ambassador to appear in any other than artificial guise, that when Mr. Johnson commenced his diplomatic campaign on the principles indicated, there was no little surprise in Europe, as well as indignation among some journals in America, whose patriotism is always too much for their common sense. What if Mr. Johnson did, if the statement of an English journal be true, in his free way of talking, refer to King John as a monarch whose memory would always be cherished because of his precious gift of magna charta, when the fact is that it was wrung from the unwilling monarch by demonstrations of barons which he could no longer resist? It was an inadvertence only, which does no harm, and the main fact remains that King John did grant magna charta, just as we hope Queen Victoria is now to grant a satisfactory settlement of our Alabama claims, the concession having come in the latter case through mild and persuasive means rather than forcible ones, as in the former. The results have triumphantly vindicated, both at home and abroad, the wisdom of Mr. Johnson's course.

"Such is Life."—The ups and downs of life are completely and sadly illustrated in the lives of George D. Prentice and Walter N. Halderman. The latter, when a boy, entered the Louisville Journal office as a clerk, when Mr. Prentice was in the zenith of his power. George D. Prentice, in those days, was a great man. He stood second to none among the editors of whig journals in the land; indeed, he had national reputation. He was known as a man of talent, power and influence in the country. Geo. D. Prentice was among the foremost journalists of the times; but now, alas, how changed. He is in the employ of Mr. Halderman, his former clerk, now the principal owner of the Courier and Journal, and receives a salary of $10 per week. Such is life.

Wash. Rep.

Good Advice from a Mormon.—Brigham Young does not want the female Mormons to wear long dresses, but he does not want their garments too short, either. He says:

"Bring them down to the tops of your shoes, and have them so that you can walk and clear the dust, and do not expose your person. Have your dresses neat and comely, and conduct yourself, in the strictest sense of the word, in chastity. If you do this, you set a good example before the rising generation. Use good language, wear comely clothing, and act in all things so that you can respect yourselves and respect each other. We wish you to remember and carry out these counsels."

Interesting Case Decided.—In the decision of the Taylor will cases at White Plains, New York, on Tuesday—a case involving over half a million dollars worth of property—the woman who had lived for years with Mr. Taylor as his wife, without actual marriage, was held to be his legal wife, and the offspring were admitted as heirs.

Richmond, Nov. 30th.—This morning in the Circuit Court, Robert Ould, counsel for Jefferson Davis, made a motion to quash indictment against Davis on the ground that the fourteenth amendment prescribes the mode for punishing participation in rebellion, which is disfranchisement. The prosecuting attorney moved to postpone the motion till the latter part of the term. Chief Justice Chase decided to hear argument of motion on Thursday next.

The Treasury agents seized, in New York on Friday, thirty-five thousand yards of fine Lyons silks, and a large number of French cloaks. This is the largest seizure ever made in the United States, aggregating seventy thousand dollars.

A few nights since T. P. Timmons, a cattle dealer, while passing a bridge near West Jefferson, O., was thrown from his horse by a cord thrown across the bridge, and robbed of $7,500 by two highwaymen.

The other day thirteen head of cattle were killed by grazing in a corn field near Melrose, Wisconsin, in which several smut ears had been left.

In one of the cantons of Switzerland an edict has been issued forbidding any youth under eighteen years of age to smoke, under a severe penalty.

WELL SAID.—The Native Virginian says a friend in Richmond closes a recent letter thus:

"By the way, what is to become of the ladies and gentlemen of Virginia, born to affluence, with refined tastes, but now bereft of means? I wish you would treat the subject, as you can so well, in your paper."

There is but one way to treat the subject. We know a young gentleman, in whose veins the best blood of Virginia and South Carolina is mingled. He was a good soldier, for he loves war and hates farming. On the hottest days in summer we have seen him, hoe in hand, sleeves rolled up, arms bare to the elbow, working like a steam engine from dawn until dark. This man, by pluck, by industry and by prudence, will win back what his fathers won before him by means of the same qualities. Not the pride of race, but the strength of blood, will make him a master again. Such a man will not be kept down. As for those Virginia ladies and gentlemen who will not stoop to conquer (that fact alone throws a doubt on the purity of their blood,) they will live and die miserably, and their children will be chambermaids and ostlers to the descendants of Yankee settlers.

At the last term of the Superior Court for Surry county, in the trial of a murder case, a convicted criminal, under sentence of death, was placed upon the witness stand and made to testify.

The wife of Mr. James W. Dupree, of Pitt, near the Edgecombe line, was burned to death on the night of the 31st ult., by her dress accidentally taking fire.

MOORE NEW GOODS.

Since last week, I have received,
Holt's Alamance Plaids and Checks,
Colored Blankets,
Beverley Twill Heavy Wool Jeans,
Ladies' White Cotton Hose, price 25c,
Black Wadding,
Fremont Unbleached Shirting,
Statesville " "
Coarse Spool Thread for Fish Nets,
Bean Monde Paper Collars,
Black flax Thread,
Corset Clasps,
Files, Hammers, Curry Combs, Spoons, Pad Locks, Gin Cups, Buck Handle Knives and Forks, Tubular Needles, Watchkeys, Bear's Oil, Chalklines, Shot and Powder, Turpentine Soap, Refined Saltpetre, Sole Leather, Axes, Nails, Glass Goblets, Glass Dishes Tumblers, Toy Mugs, China Mugs, Plates, Deep plates, Cheap Dishes, Cheap Cups and Saucers, White Granite Cups and Saucers.

At the Cheap Cash and Barter Store of
JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Dec. 6 68—

PRAYER BOOKS.

2 DOZEN to arrive this week.
J. WEBB, Jr.
Dec. 8. 68—

MORE NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received, since last week, Satinetts, Wool Jeans, Americas and other Cullies, Hendsdale Suiting, Statesville Shirting, Newlin's Heavy Shirting, Newlin's Cotton Yarns, Minerva Wool Jeans, Rolain Kersey, Brown and Daniel's Thread, Merrick's Thread, Ufark Hand and Machine Thread, Sole Leather,

A large stock of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Saddles, Band, Hoop, Round, Square, and Bar Iron Nails, Lamps, Stone Lime, Files, Screws, Gun and Musket Caps, Plane Irons, Persian Soap, Ivory fine Combs, Paint and Farmer's Oils, Aurora and Kerosene Oils, White Lead and Colored Paints, Glass and Putty, Vermifuge, Spices, Mustard, &c.

More Goods to come this and next week.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.

5,000 lbs. PORK Wanted.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
Dec. 2. 67—

GOODS AT COST!

THE Subscriber offers his entire Stock of Goods, FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS, AT COST PRICES.

Summer Goods, and Old Goods, out of season, will be sold at less than cost.

If you want Bargains, come without delay, with Cash or good produce. Don't delay.
JOHN A. TURRENTINE.
Dec. 2. 67—2w

NEW GOODS.

WE are opening another Stock of the Calicos we did not wish to sell at 10, 12½ and 15 cents, in exchange for Apples at 8 cents per lb. Call with cash or produce before the price falls, as we want to sell. We take Corn and Pork in exchange for our over Coats. Do not forget Hillsborough is the place to buy your Goods.
BROWN & CO.
November 18. 65—

PEACE.

PORK AND CLOTHING.

120,000 LBS. Pork Wanted, for which we will exchange Greenbacks and Clothing. Our large Stock of Over Coats we propose to exchange for Pork and Beans.
BROWN & CO.
November 18. 65—

CANVASS Hams for Cash. At
E. H. POGUE'S.
November 3. 63—

HILLSBOROUGH
CHEAP CASH
AND
BARTER STORE

1868.

FALL CAMPAIGN.

NEW GOODS

JUST TO HAND,
And now ready for inspection.
BROWN & CO.
September 2. 54—

OLD THINGS HAVE PASSED AWAY.

WE are now offering a New Stock of FALL GOODS, for Cash or Barter, much lower than we wish to do.

We wish and expect our old customers to stick to us.
BROWN & CO.
September 2. 54—

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

REMEMBER, every customer we lose is our gain. Have always treated you upon this system. Think of it.
BROWN & CO.
September 2. 54—

New York, Nov. 3, 1868.

To the People of the Southern States.

When the pure medicinal restorative, now so widely known as Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, was introduced into the world under the endorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some 20 years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with strongest possible safeguard against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to pirate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanted by the profession, as no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medical purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the oil of juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps, together with the unalloyed character of the alcoholic element, gave it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and enclosed with each bottle of the Schnapps, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, the label was copyrighted, a *fac simile* of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and cover, his name and that of the preparation were embossed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sold in this country under the name of Schnapps prior to the introduction of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, in 1851; and the label was deposited, as his trade mark, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the daring character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the protections so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have precluded the introductions and sale of counterfeits. They seem, however, only to have stimulated the rapacity of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the endorsement which his Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonorable retailers, after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick, for whom the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned, in Schiedam, Holland, is distilled from a barley of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian juniper, of unequalled purity. By a process unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrimonious and corrosive element.

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and families in the Southern States of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in those markets; and travellers, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of unwholesome river water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject and to forward to him the names of such parties as they may ascertain to be engaged in the atrocious system of deception. In conclusion, the undersigned would say that he has produced, from under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; that he has expended many thousand dollars in surrounding it with guarantees and safeguards, which he designed should protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown it to be the only liquor in the world that can be uniformly depended upon as unadulterated; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, comparison, and experiment in all its forms; and from every ordeal the preparation which bears his name, seal and trade mark, has come off triumphant. He therefore feels it a duty he owes to his fellow citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and expose the charlatans who counterfeit these evidences of identity, and he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in his efforts to remedy so great an evil.

OYSTER SALOON.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an Oyster Saloon in the house recently occupied by Peter S. Cole, as a Restaurant, where he intends to serve up Oysters in all the various styles. Having made ample preparations for the accommodation of the public, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.
JOHN A. TURRENTINE.
Nov. 3. 63—

The following letters and certificates from the leading physicians and chemists of this city will prove to the reader that all goods sold by the undersigned are all they are represented to be.
UDOLPHO WOLFE.

I feel bound to say, that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.
DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

26 Pine Street, New York, Nov. 21, 1867.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:

Dear Sir: I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself or to recommend to others for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed.) CHAS. A. SEELY, Chemist.

New York, 53 Cedar Street, Nov. 26, 1867.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:

Dear Sir: I have submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of "Schiedam Schnapps," which I took from a fresh package in your bonded warehouse, and find, as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification; that it has the marks of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatice.

Respectfully,
FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

New York, Tuesday, May 1.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Dear Sir: The want of pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes has been long felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated articles. Delirium tremens, and other diseases of the brain and nerves, so rife in this country, are very rare in Europe, owing, in a great degree, to the difference in the purity of the spirits sold.

We have tested the several articles imported and sold by you, including your Gin, which you sell under the name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, which we consider justly entitled to the high reputation it has acquired in this country; from your long experience as a foreign importer, your Bottled Wines and Liquors should meet with the same demand.

We would recommend you to appoint some of the respectable apothecaries in different parts of the city as agents for the sale of your Brandies and Wines, where the profession can obtain the same when needed for medicinal purposes.

Wishing you success in your new enterprise,
We remain your obedient servants,
Valentine Mott, M. D., Professor of Surgery, University Medical College, New York.
J. M. Carnochan M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, &c., No. 14 East Sixteenth street.
Lewis A. Sayre, M. D., No. 795 Broadway.
H. P. Dewees, M. D., No. 791 Broadway.
Joseph Worster, M. D., No. 120 Ninth street.
Nelson Steele, M. D., No. 37 Bleecker street.
John O'Reilly, M. D., No. 220 Fourth street.
B. I. Raphael, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, New York Medical College, &c., No. 91 Ninth street, and others.

The proprietor also offers for sale
BOTTLED WINES AND LIQUORS,
imported and bottled by himself, expressly for medical use. Each bottle has his certificate of its purity.
UDOLPHO WOLFE.
December 2. 67—

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr. ISAAC R. STRAYHORN.

TURNER & STRAYHORN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to them. Special attention paid to the collection of claims, conveyancing, &c.
October 28. 62—

AGENTS WANTED!

SEND 15 cents for a specimen number of the CAROLINA FARMER, containing splendid List of Premiums for new subscribers. Active Agents are making $5,00 to $10,00 per day.
WM. H. BERNARD, Pro.
Wilmington, N. C.
October 28. 62—

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

Equal to Peruvian the first year, and an improver of the land.

ALL and get a circular. I confidently recommend it.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
Agent for this County.
Sept. 16. 58—

SEED WHEAT.

I WISH to sell a good article of White Wheat A prime article, as good as can be procured in the county. Call on
REDING CAPE.
Sept. 9. 54—

NEW FALL GOODS,

OCTOBER 1868.

I AM now opening a very large and well selected stock of goods of every kind, which have been bought late when prices were low, and will be sold low to suit these hard times. Call at
WEBB'S CHEAP STORE,
with Cash or Barter. Ladies, Dress Goods very cheap, call and see,
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
October 14. 60—

FALL OF 1868.

NEW DRY GOODS!

THE STOCK,

Best Stock of Select Goods at Retail we ever had the pleasure to offer to our customers is now ready, for Cash or Barter.
BROWN, & CO.

FALL 1868.

GENERALS CASH PRICE,
AND ONE PRICE

REPORTS, system pays in Hillsborough, in that our customers are coming up to our ideas.

REMEMBER your child buys of us as the same you do.

DO not ask us to make a price to fit your face; we do not wish to trade that way.

IF YOU OWE US, pay what you owe before spending OUR money elsewhere—think of this.

PRICE Goods in Danville and Raleigh, and if we do not sell as low, tell your friends.

EVERY customer we lose is our gain; why—ask the Prices.
BROWN & CO.
Sept. 30. 68—

SEED IN STORE.

50 BUSHELS Extra Baugnton Wheat $1.50
50 Bushels Country $3,00
55 Bushels Clover and Timothy Seed.
Baughs Pho. Lime, Guano, Lime and Plaster.
For sale by BROWN, & Co.
Sept. 9. 54—

MORE NEW GOODS!!

AT VER LOW PRICES.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

ROCK Island Woollen Jeans.
Rock Island Cassimeres.
Holt's Factory Plaids.
" 4 and yard wide sheetings.
" Oznaburgs.
" Cotton Yarns.
Newlin's Sheetings, and Cotton yarns.
Also new Calicoes, Bed Ticking and other goods. At low prices, at
J. A. TURRENTINE'S.

16,000 POUNDS of Lime, for Wheat at Hillsborough and Mebanville, at one cent a pound in good clean sacks.
J. A. TURRENTINE.
November 3. 63—

CAROLINE BELL SNUFF.

GAIL and Ax's Snuff, in Tin Boxes,
" " in Bladders,
For sale cheap, wholesale and retail, for Cash.
At E. H. POGUE'S.
Nov. 3. 63—

CANDLES AND ROSIN SOAP,

AT retail. Rosin Soap at wholesale.
At E. H. POGUE'S.
November 3. 63—

TIN Ware and Stove Pipe in large quantities, constantly making, and sold Wholesale and Retail at prices which are always satisfactory.
At E. H. POGUE'S.
November 3. 63—

CASH paid for Beeswax, Feathers, Rags, old Copper and Brass, By
E. H. POGUE.
Hillsborough.
November 3. 59—

FAMILY GROCERIES FOR CASH!!

BEST Rio Coffee, Laquira Coffee,
And C Sugar, can be had for Cash At
E. H. POGUE'S.
November 3. 63—

WESTERN Empire Cooking Stoves.
Marion " "
Also Heating and Parlor Stoves. For cash or good barter, at
E. H. POGUE'S
November 3. 63—

200 Reams Wrapping Paper, Straw and Manilla, at manufacturer's prices. At
E. H. POGUE'S.
November 3. 63—

$20 SEWING MACHINES.

HAND me $20 and get the worth of your money.
JAMES WEBB, Jr., Agent.

SEASONABLE
NEW GOODS.

DEBTICKS, Linseys, Cotton Jeans, Calico, 10 and 12-4, Bed Blankets, Shawls, Cloaks, Red and White Flannels, Gloves, Hoods, Hoops, Cravats, Machine and hand sewing Threads and Silks, Kerseys, Jeans, Invisible Hair Nets, Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Colored and Black Dress Buttons, Carpets, Lime, Vinegar, Cheese, Iron, and many other goods.
Just received by
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
Nov. 18. 65—

North Carolina Rail Road Scrip,
Wanted by
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
November 12. 64—

FALL OF 1868.

NEW DRY GOODS!

New Fancy Goods,

AND

Ready-made Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS,

AND

The Latest Style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats.

ALSO

A GOOD ASSORTMENT

OF

Hard-Ware, Groceries and Crockery.

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER WEEKLY.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. ISRAEL.

☞ Removed to C. M. Latimer's old stand.

Hillsborough, Sept. 16. 36—

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS

1868.

MILINERY GOODS.

Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS.

FANCY BONNET MATERIALS.

BLONDS, CRAPES, NETTS.

French Flowers, Plumes and Ornaments.

BONNETS, and LADIES' HATS,

IN STRAW, SILK, VELVET AND FELT.

We offer the largest and best assorted Stock in the U. States, comprising all the latest Parisian Novelties and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

237 and 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

August 26. 53—3mp

JULY STOCK.

WE take great pleasure in calling your attention to our Stock just bought by our

MR. PARKS.

New prices at our House for

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries and Confectionaries, Wood and Crockery Ware, Clothing and Notions.

Remember, New Goods at New Prices at Hillsborough.

BROWN & CO.

P. S. Had you not best buy, your Goods at Hillsborough? Come with Cash and Produce.

WANTED, all kinds of Dried Fruit.

BROWN & CO.

July 15. 34—

PERUVIAN GUANO,

15,000 POUNDS, fresh and pure, now in store,

cheap, for cash only.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

October 9. 39—

LADIES' SHOES.

MANUFACTURED by

T. MILES & SONS,

Congress Gaiters and French Morocco Rockers.

And many other new Goods, Cheap for Cash or Barter, at

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

June 10. 28—

FAIR NOTICE.

I SHALL proceed to collect, according to law, every cent due me on the 1st day of July next, without fail. Call and see if you owe me anything before that time.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

W. S. ROULHAC,

OF HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.,

WITH

D. T. WILLIAMS & CO.

Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Tobacco Exchange,

RICHMOND, VA.

Especial attention paid to the sale of Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Flour, and all articles of Country Produce.

Mark your packages plainly with your name, write as your wishes and they will be complied with.

☞ Consignments solicited.

NEW GOODS.

I AM receiving new goods every few days, to meet the trade in

DRIED FRUIT,

and all other demands. Many goods received

LAST WEEK,

and a great many more will be received this week, and so on through the season. I shall give you such bargains as will induce you to come again, and you will miss bargains unless you buy my goods. Try and see for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 16. 36—

OYSTER SALOON.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his customers, that he has opened an Oyster Saloon in the house recently occupied by Parks & Co. as a Shoe store, where he intends to serve up Oysters in all the various styles. Having made arrangements with the best house in the South for the celebrated Lynnhaven Oyster, his customers may rely upon getting something extra in the way of oysters.

He will also keep on hand a supply of Pickled Oysters for his country friends.

Every effort will be made to guarantee to his old customers that satisfaction that has established him as an Oyster Dealer. Trusting, by strict attention to business and gentlemanly deportment to all, that he may win the patronage of every good Conservative in the country. His Republican friends are also cordially invited, pledging to give them an extra plate if it will induce them to turn from the error of their ways. Malice towards none, and peace and good will for my friends, trusting that you may step in occasionally and get a good plate of cooked Oysters.

Respectfully,

ALEX. PLEASANTS.

October 21. 61—

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is still doing business on Wake street, between King and Tryon, and keeps on hand and makes to order, any discription of Furniture.

Upholstering done with neatness, Gvilt Mouldings for picture frames. Walnut and common wood Coffins on hand, and furnished at short notice.

Also Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes on hand. A Hearse for Funeral occasions. Burials in Town and country strictly attended to.

CHARLES S. COOLEY.

Hillsborough, April 14th, 1868. 33

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

AGENTS—WANTED.

$75 PER MONTH to sell the NATIONAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine is equal to the standard machines in every respect, and is sold at the low price of $20. Address NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO., Pittsborough, Pa.

July 1. 45—3m

CLOVER SEED.

LUCERNE SEED,

ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

For sale by J. WEBB, Jr.

Aug. 18. 5—

VERY superior Green Tea, just received, by

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

GENTLEMEN summer Undershirt's. Just received by JAMES WEBB, Jr.

July 24. 48—

FOR SALE.

15 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 3 lb. Cans (quarts,) at $4.00 per dozen.

15 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 6 lb. Cans (2 quarts,) at $8.00 per dozen.

Also Cherries, and Blackberries. By

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12. 25—

WANTED.

ALL KINDS DRIED FRUIT.

BROWN, & CO.

August 4. 50—

COOKING STOVES!!

FRESH Arrival of Western Empire and Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves! They are in every respect first class Stoves, and are warranted to give satisfaction. For Sale LOW for Cash or good Produce.

E. H. POGUE.

Hillsborough.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

22 BEAVER STREET,

NEW YORK.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of North Carolina that they have been appointed agents for UDOLPHO WOLFE, of New York, for the sale of his celebrated

SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,

AND

Bottled Wines and Liquors

Mr. Wolfe's name is a household word in every part of the Southern States.

ADRAIN & VOLLERS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 26. 53—3m

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, held on Saturday evening the 7th November, it was ordered that the same fees be allowed the Magistrate of Police and Town Constable, as are by law allowed to Magistrates and Sheriffs.

Test DENNIS HEARTT,

Town Clerk.

Nov. 18. 65—

THERMOMETERS,

FOR

TOBACCO PLANTERS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 16. 36

HILLSBOROUGH

CHEAP CASH

AND

BARTER STORE.

New Goods,

NOW READY

Cheaper than Jew or Gentile,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants, will be supplied at fair rates.

JAMES WEBB. Jun.

Oct. 2. 57—

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.

WE have just received a full and complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold low for cash. Call and see the prices at the

DRUG STORE,

Cain's Corner.

April 11th. 32—

A BEAUTIFUL White Kerosene Oil in one and five gallon Tin Cans, at the

DRUG STORE.

WALKING Canes, at the

DRUG STORE.

IF YOU want a good smoke, go to the

DRUG STORE.

A FULL Line of Paints and Dye Stuffs, at the

DRUG STORE.

WHEATON'S and other Itch Ointment, at the

DRUG STORE.

FISH Hooks and Lines, Marbles &c. at the

DRUG STORE.

A FINE Assortment of Pipes and Stems, some very fine, at the DRUG STORE.

YOU will find a pretty lot of Jewelry, at the

DRUG STORE.

SEWING Machine Oil, a superior article at the

DRUG STORE.

April 4. 32—

A FINE and full Assortment of Pocket Scissors, at the DRUG STORE.

POMATUMS, Hair Oils, Colognes and Extracts for the Handkerchief, at the

DRUG STORE.

RAZORS, Razor Strops and Shaving Brushes, at the DRUG STORE.

HAIR Brushes, Pocket, Round, Fine and Dressing Combs, at the DRUG STORE.

KEROSENE Lamps, Shades, Wicks, Burners and Chimneys, at the DRUG STORE.

A FAP, Letter, Bill, Note and Legal Paper—Note and Letter Envelopes, at the

DRUG STORE.

POCKET Books and Port Monie Pocket Memorandum Books, at the DRUG STORE.

A GREAT variety of Tooth and Nail Brushes and Toilet Soap, Honey Soap and Shaving, at the

DRUG STORE.

FRESH AND NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a full Stock of Drugs and Medicines.

Letter, Note, and Legal Envelopes, and Cap Paper, Steel Pens, Faber Lead Pencils, Pen Holders, Toilet Soap, Colognes, Pomades, Hair Oils, Hdkf. Extracts, Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Fish Hooks, a large lot Tooth of Brushes, a splendid assortment of Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Pipes, &c. &c.

Call at the DRUG STORE.

March 11 1868. 30—

ROSADALIS,

A CONSTANT supply kept on hand By JAMES WEBB, Jr.

July 24.

BAKER'S BREAD!!

A CONSTANT SUPPLY ON HAND!!!

RECEIVED FRESH THREE TIMES A WEEK.

Prices so that everybody can use it!!!!!

For Sale by

W. A. GATTIS & CO.

July 22. 49—

WANTED.

I WANT to buy

RAGS, OLD COPPER AND BRASS,

either for Cash or Trade. I want, in exchange for Goods,

Beeswax, Flaxseed,

Old Castings, Lead,

Zinc, Flour,

Bacon, Corn,

and all kinds of country produce.

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12, 25—

JULY 1868.

I HAVE just returned from

NEW YORK,

and am receiving many seasonable goods, which I will sell very cheap for cash or barter.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

July 47—

SAVE YOUR CABBAGE!!

CRESYLIC PLANT PROTECTORS!!!

WHICH destroy all insects on plants; also will run off ants and roaches from your houses.

And CRESYLIC SOAP, to cure Mange on Dogs, and Scratches on Horses, and Lice on Animals.

For Sale by

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

1868. 1868

SPRING TRADE!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks to the Merchants and others, who have favored him with their patronage, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he is now able to make a further deduction in the wholesale

TIN WARE

and by using the best material and availing himself of the use of the most improved Machinery, he offers TIN WARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, of superior quality to any manufactured elsewhere in the State.

He still offers to take in exchange any kind of good barter, but does not want to sell Tin Ware, or anything else, on time.

E. H. POGUE,

Hillsborough, N. C.

ON SALE,

21 KEGS Nails, by the Keg.

21 Boxes Snuff, Virginia Belle,

200 Bales to box, $15 00 per box.

or 10 cents per bale,

Sheet Iron at 11 cents per pound.

Russia Sheet Iron at 25 cents per pound.

Sheet Zinc at 20 cents per pound.

300 lbs. best Leaf Lard.

200 lbs. Sugars, assorted,

160 lbs. best Soda.

200 lbs. Coffee, best Rio,

Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

1 box of very fine Chewing Tobacco.

For Sale by

E. H. POGUE.

Hillsborough.

Feb. 12. 25

COOKING STOVES.

A GOOD assortment constantly kept on Sale Cheap. Special attention invited to Buck's Patent, the best stove in the market, warrant to give satisfaction in every instance.

Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture $30.00

Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 7 $35.00

Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 8 $40.00

Will take Cash, or good Barter.

E. H. POGUE.

Hillsborough.

Feb. 12. 25—

FRUITS, NUTS AND CANDIES.

JUST received fresh

ORANGE, LEMONS,

NUTS, RAISINS,

FIGS in large and small boxes. A full assortment Candies, Pickels, Crackers, Sardines, &c. &c., at the

DRUG STORE.

February, 27. 75—

NOTICE TO TANNERS AND PAINTERS.

JUST received, best quality of

TANNER'S AND LINSEED OIL.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 9th. 65—

PURE RYE WHISKEY,

Apple Brandy,

French Brandy,

Port Wine,

Madeira Wine,

Gin, for Medical purposes, at the

DRUG STORE.

CLOVER AND LUCERNE SEED. We will have Clover and Lucerne Seed in a few days at the DRUG STORE.

BLUE STONE, at the

DRUG STORE.

CONGRESS WATER, at the

DRUG STORE

MACE, Nutmegs, Cloves, Spice, Cinnamon, Ginger and Pepper, at the

DRUG STORE.

KEROSINE Lamp Chimneys, at the

DRUG STORE.

THE BEST TONIC in use, Elixer of Peruvian Bark with Protoxide of Iron, at the

DRUG STORE.

September 12. 64—

TO TANNERS.

I want light UPPER LEATHER.

I will sell it for you, or I will give Goods for it. Tanner's Oil, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

August 28. 60—

WANTED.

GREEN and Dry Hides, in Exchange for Goods

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Oct. 24. 60—

TO THE LADIES.

WE have received a lot of Steven & Howe's Family Dyes, for dying Ribbons, Silk and Worsted Dresses, and other light goods. Also Soap Powders, for washing the same. Call and see samples, at the DRUG STORE

April 11th. 32—

The HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance.

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